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SILVER SHIRKED.

Enough Democrats Dodge the Issue to Retire to the Calendar

THE BLIND FREE-COINAGE BILL.

An All Night Session of the House and the Filibusters Win.

AMID INTENSE EXCITEMENT

The First Test Vote is Taken, and to the Surprise of Everybody, it is a Tie--Speaker Crisp Makes an Unprecedented Ruling, More Outrageous than Anything Ever Charged by the Democrats Against Reed, and is Compelled to Back Water. The Democratic Party Split and the Situation One of the Most Critical Character--This Morning Dawns With the Republican Star in the Ascendancy.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.--1 A. M. The silver men in the house were fought to a stand-still by their opponents in the struggle to-night. An adjournment of the house was forced at 12:30 this morning, and whatever there is of victory for the present is claimed by the anti-silver men, because they have delayed a final vote until another special order can be secured.

The Democratic side is rapidly undergoing demoralization, and many of the leaders would be glad to see the question settled either way rather than risk further disintegration.

The old sores of the speakership fight have not yet been healed and the bitterness between the Hill and Cleveland factions has been renewed in a more intense form.

Ex-Congressman A. J. Warner, of Ohio, who has been the chief promoter of the blind bill outside of the house, at a late hour said to the INTELLIGENCER correspondent that he thought the silver men had been beaten, and that the result would be a Democratic split with a large third party representation in the next house. The Republicans, under the leadership of ex-Speaker Reed, contributed largely to the embarrassment of the Democrats.

The struggle was one of intense interest. No one had anticipated that the vote would be so close, but as the contest developed it was apparent upon what lines the issue was being fought. For several days there has been some retrogression in respect to the free silver movement, but it was not expected that so great a slump had occurred. As the fight progressed it became evident that the friends of ex-President Cleveland had gained greatly in strength within the past two weeks. The Hill and Crisp Democrats stuck together in a desperate effort to prevent the defeat of the bill and the supporters of Cleveland were equally in earnest. Speaker Crisp early in the session had cast his lines with the silver men, and defeated many of his own party, indicating that he was unable to control the drift of legislation in the house. To prevent such an outcome he resorted to extraordinary parliamentary rulings, among which was the refusal of a demand for a recapitulation of a roll call. This has always been considered, as it is the only protection against accidental or premeditated errors on the part of the tally clerk. So much objection was raised against the speaker's unusual action that he was compelled to back water.

The anti-silver men, who have heretofore not been conspicuously successful in their preliminary efforts during this Congress, came to the front with unexpected resources and surprised their opponents with the number of votes they could command. Donavin, of Ohio, showed himself to be the champion dodger of the occasion, running away from the hall of the house on each vote.

THE EXCITING SCENES

During the Voting Which Followed the Closing of the Debate--Crisp's High Handed Proceeding--The Hill Retired to the Calendar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.--The last legislative day of the silver debate opened with crowded galleries and a full attendance of members of the house.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the period of general debate was extended three hours by the announcement of Mr. Bland, that he would postpone the motion for the previous question until 5 o'clock in order to give opportunity for greater debate.

Representative Williams, of Illinois, a Democratic member of the committee on coinage, opened the debate in favor of the bill. I am in favor of sound currency, said he, but one of sufficient volume to conduct with ease all the exchanges desired by the people. I believe that the volume of our money should increase as the volume of exchangeable products increases. The unit of value is a creature of law and the power of declaring what shall constitute the unit of value in the United States is vested in Congress alone. [Applause.] Gentlemen talk about thirty cents fiat in the present silver dollar. I think that we are increasing our currency to-day with paper dollars that have one hundred cents of fiat. If France was able for over sixty years to maintain the parity between gold and silver, I say the United States with her 65,000,000 of people, with her vast resources, is able to restore to the silver coin that confidence of the people which existed before this government itself destroyed. If we are to use gold and silver as money he believed we should have a fixed ratio. But that could never be done while one was used as money and the other as a commodity. The only fixed value gold has is its coin value. Its relative value changes just as often as an over-production or under production of commodities changes its purchasing value.

FOR AN HONEST DOLLAR.

Mr. Cochran followed. He desired to state in opening that he did not believe

in a mono-metallic system. He did not believe a corporal's guard could be found in the house in favor of a mono-metallic standard in this country. But history had always shown when two metals were in circulation at different values good metal was always driven out of circulation by the bad. He recited the history of coinage in England and Europe to show that this had always been the case. Strangers always brought in the cheaper metal, exchanged it for the dearer metal and carried the gold away to foreign climes. He did not believe that if we had a silver standard this country would at once go into ruin, but he did believe that if we had a silver standard, and these two metals come not at once to a parity, the man who receives his pay in the inferior metal for a pre-existing debt will be swindled by the operation just in the ratio of the depreciation of the value of the coin which the law compels him to receive. The law would be to create a distrust of the commercial honor of the nation which pays debts with a bludgeon. [Applause.]

"What do you say," interrupted Mr. Bland, "of the law of 1873, that from that day to this has robbed debtors and the people of this country of the difference between gold and silver?" [Applause.]

"That is a question which should be answered," said Mr. Cochran, "but if the gentleman cannot provide for an extension of my time, I cannot stop to answer it. [Laughter.] But I want to ask the gentleman from Missouri whether he calls this pending bill a free coinage measure?"

"The gentleman may design what he chooses," said Mr. Bland. "But I say it is the free coinage measure for gold and silver that we always had until 1873." [Applause.]

"With all respect to the gentleman from Missouri," said Mr. Cochran, "I desire to say that this bill does not provide for the coinage of gold and silver as it existed prior to 1873. More than that I say that it flies into the face of constitutional provisions which are the basis of the platform and faith of the Democratic party. It provides for the launching of this country into a banking business and making of the treasury an influence which can upset trade and commerce at the pleasure of the officials in charge of it. [Applause.] It provides for the deposit of bullion and the issuing of treasury notes which will themselves be debased and degraded below the value of greenbacks." [Applause.]

WHAT THE BILL WOULD DO.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, spoke briefly, saying that his constituents were opposed to the pending bill, and he was not one who feels at liberty to cross the desires of their constituents. He would, therefore, as the representative of the people of his district, cast his vote against the bill.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, also spoke in opposition to the bill, saying that its effect would be to give to the silver mine owners of this nation \$21,000,000 annually more than they are now receiving for the product. In addition our mints would be flooded by silver imported from abroad.

EXCITEMENT BEGINS.

Mr. Bland, at 5 o'clock, was recognized by the speaker and demanded the previous question on the pending bill.

Mr. Burrows, like half the members of the house, was on his feet, but he was there not from anxiety but as his party's spokesman.

The chair recognized him, and Mr. Burrows moved to lay the pending bill on the table, and said that motion took precedence of the motion of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland), and demanded the yeas and nays on his motion. The chair decided in favor of Mr. Burrows, and then, amid intense excitement, the clerk began to call the roll on Mr. Burrows' motion, which brought the question to a square test vote. Excitement became intense as the roll progressed, and members plainly showed it in the restless manner with which they moved about and crowded to the space in front of the speaker's desk.

At the conclusion of the roll call the excitement had risen to fever heat. At first a rumor spread that the motion had been carried by three votes, and that the blind bill was beaten. An anti-silver man in the rear of this house started to shout, but quickly checked himself as a doubt overcame him.

Private information given out that the vote stood yeas 148, nays 147, excited every member and the aisles were thronged as the clerk proceeded to recapitulate the vote. The recapitulation being completed, the speaker rose from his chair to announce the result, but before doing so, directed the clerk to call his name, the clerk called "Mr. Crisp, of Georgia," and "Mr. Crisp, of Georgia," availing himself of his right as a representative, cast his vote in the negative amid the deafening applause of the advocates of the measures. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, not aware that this vote saved his measure from immediate annihilation, changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative in order that he might have an opportunity to move a reconsideration, but being advised in a moment that the motion was defeated by a tie vote, again changed to the negative.

The motion was lost by a tie vote of yeas 148, nays 148.

Mr. Outwater, of Ohio, at once moved to adjourn.

The motion temporarily left members at sea as to their course. Mr. Bland, arising to a parliamentary inquiry, asked if the effect of adjournment would be to make another special order necessary to call up the bill.

The speaker said it would. The vote on adjournment was declared lost--yeas 99, nays 105.

THE STORM BREAKS.

Then Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, took his hand in the fight with a motion to reconsider the vote by which the house refused to table the bill; and Mr. Bland parried his foil with a motion to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to table the motion to reconsider was rejected--yeas 145, nays 149. Then it was the turn of the anti-silver men to applaud and they did so with vim and enthusiasm.

The speaker stated that the vote recurred on the motion to reconsider, and Mr. Reed, of Maine, sprang to his feet and demanded the yeas and nays, and the roll was called. Then the thunder storm which had been brooding over the house for the entire day, burst in full violence, and for twenty minutes or more the cyclone raged supreme throughout the house.

The speaker (without ordering a recapitulation) announced that the mo-

tion to reconsider was defeated by a tie vote of yeas 148, nays 148.

Mr. Cochran demanded a recapitulation of the vote.

The speaker stated that the demand came to late. The confusion was then redoubled and the speaker was compelled to call in the services of the sergeant-at-arms to restore order. Finally the vote was recapitulated by unanimous consent, and was announced as yeas 150, nays 148, and the result was loudly applauded by the anti-silverites.

The question then was on the motion to lay the pending bill on the table and after a scene of wild disorder, the vote was announced yeas 145; nays 148, so that the house refused to lay the bill on the table.

The chair announced that the question recurred to Mr. Bland's motion for the previous question on the bill and amendments.

A motion to adjourn was lost 80 to 202.

Motions to adjourn, to take a recess, to adjourn till Saturday, and to adjourn till Monday, were all voted down, and then Mr. Bland, stating that it was evident that no fair vote could be taken to-night, moved an adjournment, which motion was carried at 12:35.

The silver bill now goes on the calendar, but it is probable that the committee on rules will at an early day report a resolution for its further consideration.

DRAYTON-BORROR.

Unsatisfactory News as to Their Intentions--Two Interviews.

New York, March 24.--At an early hour this morning a sensational report was in circulation. It was to the effect that Drayton, who left the Majestic on the health officer's boat at quarantine, and Borrow, who was reported to have left the steamship after she came up the bay late last evening, had already arranged a hostile meeting.

Rumor further stated that they had proceeded immediately to a quiet spot in Westchester county, that they would there discuss the situation and perhaps resort to an encounter this morning.

A morning paper prints this as an interview of its reporter with young Borrow, the reporter starting off thus:

"Now, has there ever been any complicity in your conduct with Mrs. Drayton?"

"Never, as there is a God in heaven. Let that be stated positively in your newspaper. Never has a word passed between her and myself that I would not have been willing that her husband or the whole world should hear or know of. She is a very lovely woman, whom I respect and esteem."

"Have you seen Mrs. Drayton since the letters passed between her husband and yourself?"

"I have not."

"Have you had any communication with her?"

"I have not."

"You have not written to her, eh, or she to you?"

"Hum--well, I rather think, upon consideration, that I won't answer that question."

CRUEL PASSENGERS.

While Mr. Borrow and Mr. Milbank were breakfasting on board the Majestic this morning some of the passengers did not hesitate to express in rather free terms their opinion of the matter which has made so much interest center in Messrs. Borrow, Drayton and Milbank. It was said that during the early part of the evening, while the Majestic was tied up in the fog bank, a number of passengers, among them Mr. Borrow and Milbank, gathered in the saloon and began to tell stories and sing songs to pass away the time. Finally some one sang a song about a man who fell in love with the wife of another man and this was followed by a song which recited a duel which never came off. The result of this was that Borrow and Milbank left the party in a frame of mind not exactly peaceful.

Mr. Borrow was seen on the pier this morning, and in a short interview, said:

"I had much rather not talk about this matter, as I have had no chance to see my friends or learn anything beyond what I have seen in the papers brought on board the steamer. This I can say, however, I knew nothing of these publications until I saw them in the New York papers, and I certainly did not authorize that. I have a great admiration for Mrs. Drayton as I have for many other ladies of my acquaintance, but these charges are so utterly false that I don't know what to say."

"I cannot say anything about Mr. Drayton. He knows how to communicate with me or my friends and I had rather be excused from saying anything about him. We met several times on board the steamship but did not speak nor recognize each other."

"Now, if you will excuse me," continued Mr. Borrow, "I will talk with you later, but just now I want rest."

"When asked if he intended to meet Mr. Drayton in New York on the field of honor Mr. Borrow replied that he was here on business and happened over on the same steamer with Mr. Drayton. Mr. Borrow would not say what his plans for the future were, nor would he say whether or not he knew anything of the whereabouts of Mr. Drayton."

As soon as Mr. Borrow's baggage was examined he in company with Mr. Milbank and an elderly gentleman took a hack and drove rapidly away from the dock.

MR. BLAINE RECOVERING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.--Secretary Blaine is gradually regaining his strength, and is now able to take a short walk in the open air whenever the weather is favorable. While he has not as yet resumed the active control of business at the state department, he is fully advised of all important diplomatic and consular transactions, and he has been furnished with copies of the recent correspondence on the Bering sea question. He took a longer walk than usual to-day.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from a grippé found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Logan Drug Co.'s drug store. Large size 50c and \$1 00. 3

AMERICAN RIGHTS

Will be Protected at all Hazards, Says President Harrison.

BERING SEA CORRESPONDENCE

Given to the Public After Submission to the U. S. Senate.

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE

Unanimously Sustained by the Senators of All Parties--Lord Salisbury, on Behalf of the British Government, Gives an Equivocal Reply to the Demand to Renew the Modus Vivendi and the President Answers that only his Respect for Lord Salisbury Prevents Him from Treating His Letter With Contempt--The Rights of the United States Will be Protected by Force if Necessary. The Situation is Critical.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.--At the conclusion of the executive session of the senate, which lasted four hours, the correspondence received yesterday from the President relative to the Bering sea was made public. It comprises two communications. The first one, dated Washington, March 19, to Sir Julian Pauncefote, says in part:

Lord Salisbury again points out that the information in possession of Her Majesty's government does not lead them to believe that another year's suspension of sealing is necessary to prevent an undue diminution of the seal herds. The prohibition of all sealing as a remedy has this defect, that the British sealers excluded from Bering sea would have an undoubted ground of complaint if the British claims should be upheld by the arbitrators. Moreover, there is no security that the arbitration will be concluded before the sealing season of 1893. Serious damage would be caused to the industry by a suspension of sealing period. In view of all above considerations, it appears to Her Majesty's government that it would be more equitable to provide that sealing in Bering sea shall continue on the condition that the owner of every vessel shall give security for satisfying any damages which the arbitrators may adjudge.

In reply Mr. Wharton replies under date of March 22:

I am directed by the President to say that your note dated the 19th inst., and delivered on the 20th inst., (Sunday) has had his immediate attention in view of what he deems to be the extreme urgency and gravity of the matter under discussion. The urgency grows out of the fact that much further protraction of this discussion will make any modus that may be agreed upon ineffectual to protect the interests of the United States, and will give to the Canadian sealers practical immunity, by reason of the impossibility of communicating to them the agreed restrictions. It is known to this government that the sealers have hastened their departure to escape notice of a possible modus and that every day almost adds to the fleet that must now be overhauled at sea. Already 47 Canadian vessels have cleared for the sealing grounds (as against 31 at the same date last year) and are engaged in following up and destroying the seal herds. These vessels will, if not stopped and turned back at the passes, go into the Bering sea and pursue to the very shores of our islands the slaughter of the mother seals seeking the accustomed rookeries to be delivered of their young. This is a crime against nature. This government expects to show, if the arbitration proceeds, that female seals constitute the larger per cent of the catch of the pelagic sealers.

This government, notwithstanding the fact that its right to take seals upon the islands is undisputed and wholly uninvolved in the arbitration, has proposed to take no profit from the island catch, but to limit the taking of seals to the necessities of the natives of those islands. The President finds it difficult to believe that Lord Salisbury is serious in proposing that this government shall take separate bonds from the owners of about 100 Canadian sealing vessels to indemnify it for the injury they may severally inflict upon our jurisdiction or property, and must decline to discuss a suggestion, which only his respect for Lord Salisbury and his belief that his lordship has a due appreciation of the gravity of this discussion, enables him to treat with seriousness.

The President directs me to stay in conclusion that the modus of last year is the least that this government can accept. In reason, the restraints, after a treaty of arbitration, should be more absolute, not less. He does not desire to protract this discussion, and having now in the most friendly spirit submitted the considerations which support the just demand of this government that the property which is the subject of an agreed arbitration shall not be subject to spoliation pending the arbitration, he expresses the hope that Lord Salisbury will give a prompt and friendly assent to renew the modus.

The President will hear with regret that Her Majesty's government continues to assert a right to deal with this subject precisely as if this provision had been made for a settlement of the dispute; and in that event, this government, as has already been pointed out, will be compelled to deal with the subject on the same basis and to use every means in its power to protect from destruction or serious injury property and jurisdictional rights which it has long claimed and enjoyed.

The President transmitted the correspondence without comment.

BERING SEA PATROL

The Preparations to Protect the Seals. How They Differ From Last Year's.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.--While the instructions to the commanding officers of the naval and revenue vessels which are to be assigned to the duty of protecting the sealing industry during the coming season are not yet wholly completed, it is settled that they will differ from those of last year in a most

important particular. Last year the operations of these vessels were confined to Bering sea. It is now proposed, however, to extend them also to the waters within the three-mile limit along the entire Alaskan coast north of latitude 55° to Unimak Pass, south of Bering sea. In this way the seal herd on its way to the rookeries on Pribiloff islands will be protected at least to a limited extent from poachers along the entire coast usually followed by them.

Experience has demonstrated that a large number of seals are annually killed in these shore waters, especially in the gulf of Alaska near Mount St. Elias. Nearly 2,500 seals were slaughtered in these waters within the three mile limit last year. It is now proposed for the first time to maintain an efficient patrol over these waters with a view to the protection of the seal herds on their way to Bering sea so long as they remain within the jurisdiction of the United States. It is hoped in this way to preserve a large number of seals that otherwise would not be allowed to reach the breeding grounds in Bering sea. The revenue vessels, Corwin and Albatross, have already gone to Alaskan waters on this mission and will soon be followed by several naval vessels. The seals do not usually enter Bering sea until June so that prior to that date the operations of the fleet might be confined to the south Alaskan coast.

BEFORE THE SENATE.

Senators Unanimously Sustain the President, but Bar Out the Reporters.

WASHINGTON, E. C., March 24.--It seems singular that with a grave emergency confronting it, and affairs of state trembling in the balance, the United States senate should lose sight of the real issues of the moment and turn to scolding the newspapers for printing news of matters in which the people have a legitimate interest. To-day the senate resorted to the unprecedented device of ordering the withdrawal of its hitherto trusted employees from the chamber, excepting Secretary McCook, but including Captain Barrett, who sat outside for the first time in fifty years' service.

The Bering sea arbitration treaty came before its fate in the shape of a report from the committee on foreign relations recommending its ratification. Senator Sherman, who made the report, supported it in an argument bristling with reasons for the proposed action. Other members of the committee on foreign relations spoke in a similar strain. The main topic of discussion, however, was not the treaty itself but a significant resolution reported by Mr. Sherman from the committee on foreign relations endorsing the attitude assumed by the President in the pending contention and in substance assuring him of the support of the senate in his expressed purpose to defend American rights in Bering sea to the full extent of the national power. The discussion on its resolution occupied the greater part of the session.

Any idea that the Bering sea arbitration is serving as a means of deflecting political issues in the United States would be immediately negated by the attitude assumed by the Democratic senators, who were, if possible, even more ardent than their Republican colleagues in arguing to-day for the most hearty support of the executive.

HOW THEY VIEW IT.

British Journals Have Various Opinions About the Bering Sea Crisis.

LONDON, March 24.--The *St. James Gazette* to-day says that the Bering sea dispute is clearly becoming official. It looks as though no agreement would be made pending arbitration. With the British and American squadrons face to face, it is impossible not to feel anxiety as to what might happen if a couple of naval officers in a remote sea should lose their heads, or their tempers.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "President Harrison is again riding his high horse bound for the Presidential election. Arbitration being agreed upon, the only thing left was to come to loggerheads with Lord Salisbury over the course to be pursued during the arbitration. The differences will of course, be adjusted. They are worthy of notice, only as another instance of the position of the President prior to the election."

A War-Like Move.

LONDON, March 24.--A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says it is reported there that Rear Admiral C. F. Holham, C. B., commander-in-chief of the British Pacific station, has sent a cable dispatch to Esquimaux that the war ships *Melpomene*, *Champion* and *War Sprito* started for Esquimaux, and that they will reach there May 1, two months earlier than the time previously arranged for their arrival.

This sudden change in the disposition of the ships has caused no little comment, and is taken to indicate a serious phase in the Bering sea dispute.

An Insult to America.

New York, March 24.--According to the *Herald* a senator yesterday remarked to his Washington correspondent that Lord Salisbury's note was an insult to the good sense of the American people. "It amounts," he said, "to a practical admission on his lordship's part that he is weary of the subject, and if the Harrison administration does not like it, they may go to the devil."

ROUGH ON RATS.

For His Wounded Feelings--A Colored Boy's Infatuation for a White Woman Leads to an Attempted Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 24.--Robert Ransbury, a colored boy, has been resorting to a house of ill repute conducted by a white woman, and yesterday his father, in the hope of putting an end to his evil associations, made complaints against him and the woman, whose name is Johnson. Ransbury has generally borne a good reputation, and the thought of being taken before the mayor on this charge proved on his mind to such an extent that he decided to end his life. Accordingly he procured a box of rough on rats and took a goodly quantity of it, and going home told his father what he had done. A physician was called and gave the proper remedy, which resulted in saving his life, but he is still quite sick.

GARFIELD TEA is peculiarly adapted to persons of sedentary habits, as its action is mild, not drastic or constipating, leaving no after ill-effects.

THE KANAWHA MINES

All Closed Down Pending the Final Determination

OF THE CONSTITUTIONALITY

Of the Miners' Law Passed by the Last Legislature--The Decision of the Court of Appeals to be Appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and Unless the Miners Agree to Work in the Meantime they Must Remain Idle Until the Matter is Decided.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 24.--It is not often that a decision of any court has excited more comment in the Kanawha Valley than that rendered Thursday by the supreme court of appeals in the case of the state of West Virginia against the Peol Splint Coal Company, testing the validity of the new miners' laws. It is claimed that the laws are unconstitutional from the alleged fact that they interfere with the rights of contract guaranteed to every citizen by the constitution of this state and the constitution of the United States, and this point was not passed upon by the court, as indictments number 1 and 2 which raised the question, were dismissed. Counsel for the coal company will petition the court for a rehearing of the case, and if the petition is overruled will appeal the cases to the supreme court of the United States. The court declined to pass upon the question of the right of contract presented in indictments number 1 and 2. It will be asked to reinstate these indictments.

At the meeting of the coal exchange yesterday, after consultation with the attorneys, the above plan of action was decided upon and the operators decided to suspend work at the mines until the miners sign a contract to mine and load coal as heretofore until the matter is finally settled in the courts. The Winifred, Cedar Grove, Monarch, Peabody, Belmont and Last Bank mines shut down yesterday afternoon and many others stopped work to-day. In fact, there is scarcely a mine of any importance in the valley that is now running. Notices will be posted at each of the mines Saturday next offering to resume work and employ all miners who are willing to sign a contract to work as they have been doing in the past until the final decision of the courts. Whether the miners will agree to this is unknown. One seen to-day expressed himself as of the opinion that they had better accept the terms and go to work, as in his opinion the enforcement of the new laws would do them no good. As he expressed it, "There is nothing but buncombe in it, anyhow."

This, however, so far as can be learned, is not the general opinion of the miners. The operators seem to think that the men will accept their proposition, and that the shut down will only be temporary.

Among the legal profession there is a diversity of opinion as to the constitutionality of the new law, but as a rule the members of the profession do not care to express themselves freely upon the subject. Judge Ferguson and General Watts, both of whom appeared before the supreme court in behalf of the state, insist that they are good, valid and constitutional, and, of course, the gentlemen representing the coal companies are equally positive that they have the right side of the case.

MINISTER REID.

The Farewell Banquet by the American Colony in Paris.

PARIS, March 24.--The farewell banquet given by the American colony to Mr. Reid, the retiring United States minister, took place this evening. It was nearly 8 o'clock when the three hundred guests, including the most prominent members of the American colony and many famous Frenchmen who had assembled to honor Mr. Reid, proceeded to the banquet hall. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with a profusion of flowers.

Mr. John Harjes, chairman of the executive committee and toast master of the occasion, began the speechmaking by proposing the health of President Harrison as follows:

"GENTLEMEN--I am sure you will join me most heartily in doing honor to the chief of our country and drink with me to the health of the President of the United States."

This was followed by the playing of "Hail Columbia" by the band. Then came the toast "To the President of the French Republic." This toast was followed by the playing of the "Marseillaise."

General King read the address dedicated to Mr. Reid, in appreciation of the able, dignified and successful manner in which he has fulfilled the duties of his high office during the last three years.

In responding, Mr. Reid said: "This, too, generous praise, this whole imposing demonstration of kindly appreciation command my most grateful thanks, yet brings a certain species of discontent. I only wish I could persuade myself that I had done enough to deserve your high opinion."

As you hinted, Mr. Chairman, the office I have held has not been a sinecure. The President and Mr. Blaine, in proposing the post to me, were kind enough to say that after over a quarter of a century of hard work in Washington and New York, it would be good for me to have a vacation. I have been here for three years, and am going back to New York now to get that vacation.

One consideration which at the close of my official work gives me pleasure is that if not always successful in getting from France quite all I wanted, there is the greatest satisfaction in knowing that the protracted negotiations on mutual interests keenly affecting large classes and dividing parties have been conducted and ended without the slightest share of injury to the cordial relations existing between the two nations for more than a century.

Weather Forecasts for To-day.

For West Virginia, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, Western and Southwestern Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.
As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.
7 A. M. 31
9 A. M. 31
11 A. M. 31
1 P. M. 31
3 P. M. 31
5 P. M. 31
7 P. M. 31
9 P. M. 31
11 P. M. 31
Weather--Clear.